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FLASHBACK

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Zillah
Cross
Peel

University of Arkansas Special Collections Photo

THE FEDERAL WRITERS' PROJECT IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

by T.E. Jordon

The author wishes to express his appreciation to the University of Arkansas, Mullins Library and Special Collections and the Arkansas History Commission for their assistance in the completion of this project.

Part One

This account was told of the supervisor in charge at the Fayetteville office of the Arkansas

Federal Writer' Project (FWP). That person was Zillah Cross Peel. The following correspondence was submitted to her superior in Little Rock:

In 1932, while gathering data on the U. of A. campus, Mrs. Peel fell, fracturing her hip. When an x-ray was made, the patient overheard two doctors discussing her case. One said, "She will never walk again;" the other said, "Maybe". For three months Mrs. Peel kept the "never walk again" to herself, but she told friends, "Every day I prayed I would walk, and I did."

...while making a trip on highway 62, to interview an ex-slave, Joe Cowan, who had belonged to Cole Younger's wife, and often told of how he blacked the boots for Frank and Jessie James, she had to leave the car on a side road, walk through weeds along a railroad track that were more than waist high, then walk along the railroad ties to reach some negro cabins along the foot of the Ozark mountains. Seeing a group of negroes under the shade of a row of trees, she called out, "Can some of you show me the way to Joe Cowan's cabin?" Mrs. Peel afterwards remembered the awesome stillness before she was answered.

Finally a young negro girl about sixteen called out, "Yessam, I show yo." The two walked together along the tracks until they came to a high trestle, one of those long spans below which the solid earth seems to lie at a dizzying distance. Mrs. Peel was a trifle dubious about the crossing with the former hip break, so asked the girl to hold her hand to steady her. Walking together they talked about how far the Cowan cabin was. When they got in sight, Mrs. Peel said, "The cabin looks all closed. Do you suppose he has gone somewhere?"

The negro girl said, "Yessam he been daid for two weeks, No body knowed it. Den some folks went to see whatum de matter and he was done daid. Dey gone now to find some one to come in with gas masks to git

'im out. He so dad he stink."

And the splendid story that had been hovered over so many days was not secured. The questions that were to be asked Joe Cowan could not be used. Joe Cowan had come to Northwest Arkansas more than a quarter of a century ago. He was born in Jackson County, Missouri and one of his proudest moments was when he could tell of the blacking of the fine boots of Frank and Jessie James.

Broken hips aren't always a hindrance, but "putting off until tomorrow what you should have done today" sometimes keeps one from getting a good story.

Although Zillah Peel didn't get her story that time, her experience passed on into an unpublished project of the FWP called *Guide Makers and Making.* Designed to collect the personal reminiscences and experiences of those who worked for the FWP, the stories from Arkansas now rest with the Arkansas History Commission.

The FWP came to Arkansas in October, 1935, when Mrs. Bernie Babcock, an Arkansas writer of some ability, was appointed State Director. Officially, the state office of the FWP was under the direction of the Women's and Professional Division of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) headed up by Mrs. Dot Kennan, but over the first year of its existence, the office received its direction from Washington D.C.

The first project for Little Rock was to produce an Arkansas section of an *American Guide*, similar to the *Baedeker* guide series. The *Guide* was to feature sections on each state listing tours travelers could take with essays on topics having to do with all aspects of living in a particular region; its history, topography, natural resources, culture, and ethnography.

Zillah Cross Peel interviewing Gate Eye Fisher for a FWP project

As time passed work on the national guidebook shifted to each state developing a separate book for a particular state using materials gathered.

By the end of 1935, 10 regional work centers had been established across Arkansas with offices at Little Rock, North Little Rock, Fort Smith, Texarkana, Hot Springs, Jonesboro, Pine Bluff, El Dorado, Fayetteville and Russellville. Each supervisor had from three to ten workers under them.

Zillah Cross Peel was appointed supervisor of the Fayetteville office. Her district covered ten counties: Washington, Benton, Carroll, Madison, Marion, Searcy, Baxter, Newton, Boone and Stone. She maintained her office in Grey Hall at the U of A, Fayetteville. Peel opened the office with W.A.

Ramsey, Lloyd McConnell, Mary Overholt and Olive Fincher as assistants.

As the daughter of Harvey L. and Ella Z. Cross, Zillah Peel was one of the best persons in Northwest Arkansas to head up this Fayetteville office. Moving to Bentonville in 1891, the same year Zillah entered the U of A, her father founded the *Benton County Sun* newspaper. In 1914, while her father was in Little Rock as the Grand Recorder for the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Zillah worked at the *Sun* as managing editor. In a few years she became its sole owner.

In 1894, Zillah married Frank Peel, son of Col. S.W. Peel, U. S. Representative from Bentonville. They had five children: Maurine, Frank, Jr., Samuel, Mary and Zillah.

The Peels moved to Fayetteville in 1923, two years after the sale of the *Sun* to W. H. Plank. "Mrs. Frank W. Peel enjoyed newspaper work," *The History of the Arkansas Press* wrote, "but the call of the home--the desire to "make cherry pie and crochet by the fire," as R.B. Robbins said in the *News*, was too strong to be resisted.

'Tis fine to be an editress,
And help sway human minds;
But in her deepest soul's recess
A greater call she finds;
The mother love in woman's life
Tugs at her gentle heart,
And sweeter words than "home" and wife"
To her no tongues impart.

At Fayetteville she became the associate editor for the U of A's *Alumni Magazine* while writing columns and articles for Fayetteville, Fort Smith and Little Rock newspapers; finally becoming society editor for the *Fayetteville Daily Leader*. She wrote

articles for leading national magazines as *Country Gentlemen* and *Scribner's* as well.

On November 4, 1935 the FWP district supervisors began work on the guide book project. In many cases, they didn't even have office equipment or supplies. When they appealed for assistance they were told to beg for necessities from any place they could be found.

Charles Finger, an early editor on the *Arkansas Guide*, worked out of Fayetteville. A letter to Washington D.C. told of his search for a typewriter.

I sought the distinguished and patriotic Mr. Brewer whose duties, as I understood, kept him in the basement of the County Court House at Fort Smith, where he kept a suspicious eye on typewriters. So Helen and I drove down, after servicing the car and scraping the money together. By misdirection, at Fort Smith, since there are several courthouses and other government buildings, we added to the mileage without appreciable result. Finally we came to a shabby building among warehouses and found ourselves in a lobby with many hard handed toilers and honest working girls, where sat a young man who looked like Jessie James in embryo, at a desk near the elevator. Some, I observed, took off their hats when they addressed him. To him then, when my turn came, I addressed myself, speaking feelingly of typewriters, mentioning your name as a passport to influence, and putting questions about Mr. Brewer and the basement. The young gentleman cross examined me at length, read my credentials, held an incidental and parenthetical conversation in whispers with a passing young lady heavily carmined as to her lips, then said, "No. There ain't no Brewer in the basement or anywhere else." I assured him he must be mistaken, and urged further inquiry at which he spoke over the phone to unseen people above, referring to

me as "a feller who came about one of these here typewriters." There were other consultations with other unseen people and at the end, with the light of intelligence in his eye, he told me that the Mr. Brewer I sought had the typewriter in the basement of the Court House at Fayetteville. So we drove back to the place where we came and found Jessie James spoke the truth.

Finally some offices were allowed to spend ten dollars a month for supplies.

Unless an exemption from Washington, D.C. could be collected, all workers in the FWP had to be on relief. Keeping suitable writers proved a constant challenge. There were many accredited people in Arkansas who wanted to work on the FWP, but few were on relief.

To be placed on relief, a person had to pass a test stating they had no way to maintain their life and sign a pauper's oath. Few people with professional skills would do so.

So many local FWP supervisors found themselves being a catch-all for WPA workers unable to work construction jobs. They faced the daunting task of keeping their workers, but many times having to teach them how to do their "writers'" duties as well. Mary Hudgins, a supervisor from Hot Springs, commented she was not only an administrator, but a supervisor, teacher and editor as well.

Salaries with the FWP were not great. In 1936 the State Director drew $191 a month. Zillah Peel, district supervisor, and Mary Hudgins, of Hot Springs, were paid only $53 a month. Salaries for interviewers and field workers were on the same level-$43 to $53 a month.

The main project of the FWP in Arkansas was the *Arkansas Guide Book*. We've already touched on some of the topics the project was looking into, but a further look locally is more revealing. The follow-

ing assignment sheet, sent to Zillah Peel, describes Little Rock's interests.

1. Here are some old homes that were built by some of the outstanding Arkansans in your section. Please give the names of the builders and an architectural description of each home. We would like to have a brief story on each home, as to why the location was chosen by the builder, and what incidents were connected with its occupation by outstanding Arkansans.

2. Please give us a full narrative on Mount Sequoyah, and a full account of the Methodist Training School in operation there each summer. The buildings on the summit of the mountain are attractive; please describe them as to appearance, architecture, landscaping, and the view from the summit of the city of Fayetteville.

3. We are in need of a complete treatment for the new United States Veterans Hospital at Fayetteville. We want the date of construction, a description of the physical plant, etc. How many patients are treated here annually and how does the treatment differ from that of other Veterans Hospitals in the State?

4. We need additional data on the wine-making industry in the vicinity of Farmington. Please give us a full account as to what method is used in the wine making here, the quality and quantity of wine produced, etc. Compare the wine making here with that of the Italian Colony at "Little Italy." Why is wine making practiced here today? When did cotton and corn growing begin to be reduced?

5. There are other points of interest in the city of Fayetteville and in its environs. Please use your judgment in determining the points of interest and prepare complete copy relative to all its phases.

6. We are especially anxious that you use your better judgment and discretion in determining any interesting phase in Fayetteville and vicinity that could

be used.... In event that you prepare copy on the above points prior to receiving new assignment, feel free in submitting factual information.

A wine making industry around Farmington never existed.

In Fayetteville among other points the *Guide* would cover:

1. University of Arkansas
2. The old Archibald Yell home, Waxhaws.
3. The Washington County Courthouse.
4. The C.N. Cade Home, or Old Wolfe Home.
5. The Sophia Sawyer Female Seminary site.
6. The Old Home of William Quesenbury.
7. Mount Sequoyah.
8. The Tin Cup Negro Settlement.
9. The N.F. Drake Home.

The FWP collected information on everything. They produced articles on bois d'arc trees, interesting places along highways, and the Civil War battles of Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, and the skirmish at Cane Hill. Of great value was their survey of historic records. FWP workers scoured courthouses all over their districts discovering lost, forgotten, or hidden county records and producing a catalog of them.

They collected the folklore of colored and hill people. In Northern Arkansas much of this work was done by Paul Snow. However, there were others. A submission by Peel illustrates how such material was received by Little Rock.

Thank you very much for your letter of July 6 in which you enclosed several manuscripts, including one on herbs used by hill families in the treatment of various ailments. I am particularly interested in the list of home remedies you enclosed, and would appreciate knowing your source for this information. It is a very interesting list, but in using it we must have the name of some authority who is willing to vouch for the

accuracy of the list. I would also appreciate knowing approximately to what extent these various home cures are used. I am aware that such medicines as you have in your list were once used very extensively, but it is my impression that the use of many or all of them is now confined to a relatively few families. If, however, only a few families use them some of the remedies are still worth mentioning.

The work was seldom boring. Beulah Sherwood Hagg told of a trip into the mountains:

On a February day when a sheet of ice covered the highways and byways of the Ozark Mountain region of Arkansas, I was traveling by bus to gather material. While buses are piloted by safety-first drivers, accidents will happen. At a point where the up-grade road rounded a steep boulder, the brakes refused to work.

Not waiting for the danger signal, passengers clambered out and none too soon for the rear wheels were slowly slipping toward the edge of a precipice.

With heroic effort, passengers piled icy stones around the wheels to hold the big vehicle in place until help could be obtained.

A constant struggle for Zillah was matching her payroll to the time actually spent on the job. Pay was every two weeks. Workers on relief were to log only so many hours adding up to 47 to 60 hours each pay period. It was not unusual for workers scheduled for 24 hours a week to actually put in 40.

"When in doubt--just write Mrs. Kennan," Zillah wrote Dot Kennan on January 7, 1939. "I have to work 48 hours this pay period from January 1st to January 15th. If I count in the 8 hours for the 3 and 4th and 4 fours on 7th...7 hours like I always work and 6 hours on the 11th then my pay period will be up--but if I count like Mr. Snow says, I will finish up the 10th."

Somehow she always managed to get paid. In

February 1939, when she was terribly sick, Zillah wrote Dot Kennan:

Well–I guess I just worked on and on while I had the flu until I sorta "give out." Here I am, have to stay flat on my back for 10 days. It is as you well know torture.

Zillah found out I was sick, came to Fay. Saturday night and brought me back here with her where she says she can keep an eye on me.

The Doctor says I can write my history (I know it by heart, you know), and I can have it typed up and sent on to Mr. McKown–if this will be OK with all of you. I just can't lose my salary. There is as you know no one to finance me.

Zillah is still paying on her loans that took her through the University, Mary, with her little baby and her husband giving Kemph Medical School can't. Sam and Frank Jr. are not able to. Mamie could send me a little, I guess, each month, but I am so proud, I don't like to ask her for help you know....

I know I am a mess and a nuisance, but do see what can be done. Being sick is something new for me.

I will be back in Fay. next week, but tomorrow is the first of March and my first work day on the new payroll. So I am anxious....

I am worried. I sent in my pay roll with lost days and it came to $21.

Please, my Dear, let me know what to do, I am sorta panicky.

Once a job is fouled up,
anything done to improve it
only makes it worse.

DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN?

By Charles M. Wantuck

The incidents I am about to relate occurred in Fayetteville between 1912 and 1929. I say this because I was six years old in 1912 at which time I began to note the happenings around me, and 1929 because that is the year I graduated from the University Law School and shortly thereafter left Fayetteville.

When Crazy Jim danced a jig, barefoot, at the county fair every year as people threw pennies at his feet?

When the Indian Scout, Charles Von Berg, blew Taps on his bugle at his home on East Mountain every night at nine p.m.?

When Doyle Phipps and E. A. Budd had a race in their cars from Little Rock to Fayetteville? *I don't remember who won.*

When the bank cashier helped himself to about $12,000 and with his lady friend headed for Canada? *Incidentally, he was a local Sunday School superintendent.*

When the American Legion brought boxing to Fayetteville with such names as Trigger Holt, Curley Bayless, Red Herring, Otto Wallace, Ray Sowder?

When there was an open air show on the corner of College and Center Streets, diagonally across from the old Courthouse, called the Air Dome?

When, at one time during world War I, admission to this show could be had for two sweet potatoes or a

certain number of dead flies?

When the Square was paved, a dance was held on the new pavement with Bill Hamilton and wife leading?

When Jack Fulbright's circuit court trial caused lots of comment, both pro and con?

When the Sells-Floto Circus came to town with their big parade?

When the man who murdered a school teacher was hanged on the north end of the old jail?

When an airplane enthusiast built an airplane on East Mountain Street near where the Federal Courthouse is now. He spent quite a few months on it, but when completed it wouldn't fly.

When the Frisco RR had six passenger trains daily, not counting the St. Paul and Muskogee branches?

When Hamburger Harry sold hamburgers on East Center Street for ten cents each?

When Claude Pepper, the champion for senior citizens, was a professor at the University of Arkansas?

When Fayetteville had a one-man police force, and his name was Toy Gregg?

When East Center Street was called "Smokey Row"?

When the business part of Dickson Street was called Shuler Town?

When William Howard Taft made a speech on the Fayetteville Square?

When a political candidate urged a gathering on the Square not to vote for Rockefeller for governor because his grandfather had raised the price of coal oil from ten to twelve cents a gallon?

When it was understood that C. C. Yarrington received a thousand dollar award from the Carnegie Foundation for stopping a runaway horse, and, thus, was able to start the "Leader Clothing Store"?

When the Citizens Bank on Dickson Street flourished for years, then suspended operations. When the Arkansas National Bank on the southwest corner of the square went bankrupt?

When a local business-man killed another person, but was pardoned by Governor Bailey without delay because he was a man of "integrity and a credit to the community?"

When the city played a major role in the Apple Blossom Festival?

When a citizen of "Tin Cup" killed a fellow and a man-hunt followed. The killer was found hiding at one of the fraternity houses, but, apparently, no punitive action followed?

When the county appropriated money to build bridges, but the bridges could not be found?

When Cemer (sic) Smith sold hot tamales on the north side of the Square near the Red Cross Drug Store on Saturday nights?

When we, both white and black boys, walked out to Turtle Rock on White River to swim? Swim suits not allowed.

When Gibb, a resident of Tin Cup, was shot by a white man while shooting dice. The white man paid for this action by being fined ten dollars for firing a weapon inside the city?

When a person was fortunate in having T. L. Bates as a teacher at the old North (Washington) School?

When Baum Brothers threw nickels and pennies to the crowd from an upstairs window, about 1915?

When the Victory started on the east side of the Square and the Lyric, after trying to raise admission for kids from 5 to 10 cents, quit business?

When, about 1913, the High School students staged a protest parade in an attempt to get rid of the principal?

When, about 1914, the "Birth of A Nation" was shown on the second floor over a grocery on the south side of the Square?

When there was a park on College Avenue just north of Meadow Street?

When you went through Johnson on the way to Springdale?

When Fayetteville was on the Chautauqua Circuit and later on the Lyceum Circuit?

When W. E. Graham, local groceryman, drove to San

Francisco, and it only took him twelve days?

When some of the grocery stores gave the child a sack of candy when the monthly bill was paid?

When those on the 1923-4 High School baseball team were: Si Campbell, Ralph Spencer, County Noble, Charles Wantuck, Reeves Terhune, Sam McLane, Jack Amos, Guy Scott, Kenny Holt and Ralph Winfrey?

When Tony shined shoes on Dickson Street for ten cents?

When Ms. Shelton had a school on East Dickson Street for the first few grades?

When the Fire Department consisted of one paid person, Mr. Carlisle, and all the others were volunteers?

When, if you wanted to buy a horse, you would see Mon Haynes at the City Wagon Yard?

When it was rumored that a local professional man's death while on a trip was caused by drinking some good liquor after being accustomed to bootleg liquor for many years?

When Margaret and Forrest Dutton (now Matthews and Poorman respectively) both fine authors and both contributors to Flashback, were little kids on Meadow Street.

Always hold your head up,
but be careful to keep your nose at a friendly level.

ARCHIBALD YELL LETTERS

Early in 1992 Vicki Rounsavall contacted the Library of Congress in Washington D.C. to ask about their collection of Archibald Yell documents. The following letters from and about Archibald Yell were among those she was able to obtain.

Yell, Arkansas' first Congressman from 1836-1840, Arkansas' Governor from 1840-1844 and elected to Congress again in 1844 where he served until 1846 when he resigned from the House of Representatives to lead a body of mounted Arkansas troops in the Mexican War where he met his death, was a colorful character. His penmanship and spelling always left much to be desired, but his insight into the political scene of his day was second to none. A close personal friend of President James K. Polk, Yell on occasion loaned him money and undertook special political missions for him.

William Moore and J.H. Moore were Yell's brothers-in-law. Lawson Moore was Yell's father-in-law. Mr. Gilchrist, Esq. would possibly be his former Tennessee law partner. Henry Wise was a Congressman from Virginia. Jane, Betty and Clinton were Yell's children by his second wife, Ann (Nancy) Jordan Moore. Encon Trada was Encantada, Mexico and Zacatous was Zacatecas, Mexico.

April 6th, 1836
Waxhaws
Near Fayetteville, Ark.

Hon. Wm. Moore
Mulberry, Lincoln City
Tennessee

As to his political prospects. Uncertain whether he will continue on bench when Arkansas becomes a state. Also solicited to run for Congress, but

does not wish to do so as contest will be warm, and he believes uncertain. He is well known as a friend of the administration and a supporter of Van Buren. To be candid with you there are in Ark at this time a majority against the little Dutchman when we count all the various opposition to *Van*. All the White men here or nearly so are Jackson men-not all that profess to be for White but those that are truly Jackson-White Men. So that the old Crittenden party have gained strength by the White question and if they can make a rally on that question they may possibly succeed...

Unwilling at present to become a heated partisan. Cannot be governor--the only office he desired--through constitutional provision that the governor must have been a citizen of Ark at least 4 years before election. Does not know how to avoid running for Congress and has accepted on conditions. Family in excellent health. Expects his brother Alexander out this spring. Is laying off a town on the Ark. River. Moore must buy a few lots. Andrew Irwin has written that he will remit the drafts. Under obligations to Moore in that matter.

Decr. 25th, 1836
Washington

Hon. Wm. Moore
Mulberry, Lincoln City
Tennessee

Promised in last to give short history of present and possible future movements of the (Whigs) for under that head I now class the opposition to the administration and the President elect. A harmonious Union now seems effected between the old Blu light Federalists Nielies Anti-Masons Bank Men and the Renegades of our party. They would move heaven and earth to defeat the Democratic party, and such men as Payton and Wise are only

used to serve the views of the leaders Messrs Calhoun, Clay and Webster. There is always some little dirty work to do that these men would not be found adoing themselves (as bad as they are) and that is assigned to the subalterns. All this is understood here but not by the people generally. They have lost their strong hold the Senate--their operations next will be to carry the H.R. to effect that no means will be left untried. The election is over in most of the States in the East. The South and West are to be managed. Indiana, Ky., Tennessee, Alabama, N. Carolina, Missi, Virginia & Ark are to be the Seat of War and should they succeed in creating a division among our friend we are defeated. Tennessee will be the Alamo. If they can retain their strength it will be a victory, they will try to turn out Polk, Johnson, Dunlap & Nutaman--the balance they wont. Appeals for unity. Prevent any other candidates on our side. Take up Kincannon and he can be elected. If Brown and Kincannon both run, defeat is inevitable, and you not only have Shield upon you, but you are represented by Bell and Co. I have no doubt Shield left to himself would do, but he is in bad keeping.

You ought by all means to run for the Senate. You can be elected. Robertson and (?) have fought well and should be run without opposition from our party. You and the balance of our friends ought to attend to that matter in time.

Will have to meet the enemy between this and August. Union and consent of action the motto. If they get a majority in the H. of R. Bell is to be the speaker. "Sceptre departs from Judea" Would be pleased to find (up here) the high estimation in which your old friend Polk is held. He is truly the leader of our forces in the H.R. Without him we would be lost. We will pass Benton's expunging resolutions, I have no doubt. Will in all probability

stop the sale of public lands except to actual settlers. That will reduce the surplus revenue so that there will be little to trade on. The subject of Texas I fear will give us some trouble.

Wishes Moore to make sale of his property. Would take a young negro under 15 years and over 6 at a fair price, and the balance in cash etc. The Pres. is now able to attend to business and asked about you kindly etc.

June 7, 1837
Waxhaws
Near Fayetteville, Ark.

J.H. Moore
Tennessee

According to suggestions have written to Col. Fulton to send money by Mr. Gilchrist, Esq. who will return to Ark. in Sept. I have requested Fulton to send it in the best funds he can get but I am at present wholly unable to direct what kind of funds, for by that time all the banks may have failed as they will do sooner or later to which I say Amen.

What is to be the final result of all the failures of both banks and merchants I am at a loss to conjecture. One thing is certain the *currency* will purge itself and become sound in a short time but many of our citizens will suffer, but that is an incident inevitable with such a batch of banks as we have been fitted up for a special purpose. General Jackson's currency is the only safe one to the country and will have to be resorted to or we shall be saddled with a national bank: and in its creation is prostrated the American liberty, and the scepter will depart from Judea and a ruler from under her feat. I greatly fear our party cannot be long kept together. We have no Jackson's left to set public opinion. I had determined before I left Washington not to become again a candidate for Congress but my friends are

solicitous that I should not at this time decline.... Will decline if they can find someone else. If before the people... there is no telling what is to be the result these hard times all the failures and mishaps will be charged to our party and the *Treasury Circular.* Not so much of a partisan now. Van Buren must follow in Jackson's steps if he wants his support. Col. Kincannon has his prayers. Shield is a clever fellow enough, but he is tricky not White enough to be a whole Mogg nor is he Van enough to take open ground and fight his way like a man and risk consequences: a man is not fit to be called a politician that will not die upon the cross for his men and principle.

Dec. 28th, 1837
Washington City

Col. William Moore
Mulberry, Lincoln City
Tennessee

So far engaged in referring our old business to the several committees with a small portion of Abolition. The subject created a very great excitement and a large portion of the Southern and Western members withdrew from the House and with great unamenity framed a resolution which was presented the next morning to the House by Mr. Patton of Va. which was passed with great unanimity as we have to put a quietus on it for a while at least.

Mr. Clay and Webster are using every exertion to procure their own nomination but they will not quarrel and I have no doubt Mr. Clay will be the nominee of the Whigs, but we can beat him, though they are flushed with the New York elections. That's all smoke. She will go for Van Buren by an increased majority.

The Whigs once thought they had me beaten

for Congress the last election but notwithstanding there was a very thin vote not one third of our strength I beat my man more than two to one, and if it had been a general election for state offices, and a full turnout my majority would have been from three to four thousand. I run my race over altho Congress decided that I was entitled to my seat for the...(torn)...Congress but as a matter of policy I preferred this course and I have not since regretted it.

Will not run again. State now safe. I think Hop. Turney will go to Ark. if so we can form a partnership in the practice of law. We can make money at the practice. Gilchrist doing well as commissioner with salary of $8 per day. McKisick doing well. Col. K.J. Anderson went to Texas.

There is a probably during the Spring of a sale by the Govmt of 70 sections of land the proceed of which is to go to the Osages, Senecas and Delawares. They are selected from the best land west of Brown's line in the western part of Ark and Mo. If you wish to enter into land speculation you can have a chance. I will keep you advised of the time and terms &c. Mrs. Yell anxious to get home. Children well provided for. Clinton is at Judge Jackson's with his little boys and will got to school the most of his time. Jane Betty and Antcintia are all at Col. James McKisick's where they are attended to as well as if they were at home with us. Still the best children in the world and I am determined to remain home after this congress.

September 1, 1839

Col. William Moore
Mulberry, Lincoln City
Tennessee

Waxhaws

Congratulations over victory in Tennessee for

which we are largely indebted to that talented and patriotic statesman James K. Polk, Indiana has done nobly. I hope the same of Alabama and N. Carolina. Enough is certain to secure the majority to the cause of Democracy in the next Congress. Hereafter the South and West will not again divide perhaps for years to come. Will ensure a succession of Democratic presidents for two or three terms to come.

Indians now quiet but difficulty not settled. We are able however to whip them if the misbehave.

12th July, 1841

Henry A. Wise — Little Rock

My Dear Sir,

In the language of one of old I can say to you "well done thou good and faithful sevt &c" and I have no doubt the same reward will crown your exertion as did that of the Christian spoken of in the Evangelist. We have the proceedings of the Ho of Repr up to the 24th June; on that day the old Mass agitator showed his hand upon the subject of a Protective Tariff as he is pleased to call it--the friend of *free* labour & the friend of *slave* labour. I was sorry you was not in the precis. Then I see the Ho adjourned without taking a vote & and I hope you had a chance at the old fellow before the subject was brought to a close or rather before the Gag was applied. You seem to be the old Sinner's "evil Genius" and which I am sure gives you as much pleasure as it tends to elevate & distinguish you. I hope you will not be drawn off in pursuit of smaller game that can give you no anoyiance or elivate you for this distinction, however I need not make those suggestions to you who is so well skilled in the mode of warfare, in which you are engaged. The Republicans everywhere are in doubtful suspinse as to what will be the

ultimate course of the *President.* Will he submit to Mr. Clay's system of a protective Tariff, a fifty million [dollar] Bank with an indirect assumption of the state debts. Will he sanction a Distribution of the proceeds of the Pub[lic] land with an empty Treasury.

If Mr. Tyler should yeald to all those measures dictated by that Arch Magician from Kentucky "then we may abandon all hope for the future" & content ourselves for the next eight years to battle in the minority for Southern principles; for I have no doubt if Clay now succeeds he will be able at the next election to secure his own elevation which is the height of his ambition. He will not consent for any others of his party to supplant him at the next election.

If the President adheres to his former Republican principle he will be taken up by the true Democratic party by aclamation, and we may again see the principle of Mr. Jefferson in full tide of prosperity. He is from the proper region, the "Old Dominion" who has always stood firm to her principle because they are taught in the proper school of politics & who have more regard for principle than for office.

I should however make some exception to that general rule particularly in the case of *Billy Rives* who I look upon as a small trading politician regarding his own advancement more than that of principle.

I have a friend now at Washington Col Wharton Rector Paymaster in the U.S. Army with whom I should like for you to form an acquantince. He is a gallent fellow & a man of high standing in this state & who is *devoted* to the President & has been for years. He can be of grate service to Tyler in this state & I assure you if he cuts loose from Clay he

will have the Democracy of Arkansas with him to a man. Among our present men for the president I have but little choice so that he is a good states rights man. I should prefer Mr. Calhoun to any of our party, but will pledge myself without hesitation or reservation to Mr. Tyler if he is but true to the cause & I pray God he may be. Should we be disappointed there I am for some states rights man South of Mason's & Dickson's line. I am not satisfied to try the best of those "Northern men with Southern feelings." I prefer to take a man who has a stake in the game himself and who can not be driven or coaxed into submission.

Private

If Mr. Tyler is to be the Republican candidate & that you can be informed & will know from the course he will perisue, let me here suggest to you the policy of a causius [cautious] "Reform" in Arkansas. There are some who might be *turned* out without injury either to the country or the *President* and in filling their places he should assertain who are the applicants. *Clay* has a *clique* in this state who wants all his particular fiends to fill the offices. Col. *Rector* or *Sevier* may be relied upon for information. There are some Whigs here who are of the "Republican portion" and who would be acceptable to the country and add strength to Mr. Tyler.

I have said this much with the expectation that you would feel a solicitude for the ultimate success of your friend & and stand in a relation to him that will allow you to see that he does not weaken his own prospects.

Should I be mistake in my views of the President or his ultimate position then you will have no need to make any suggestions upon the subjects of appointments; for if the Clay Dinasty is to rule I

the republicans everywhere are in doubt
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the President will be subject to the charg
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- indirect Assertion of the State debts an
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Politics & who
Principle now for office,

Yell Letter to Henry A. Wise
Reproduced from the Manuscript
Collection of the Library of Congress

care not who of them are in or out.

You must put me on your *list* & send me all your speeches & write to me when ever you can spare time from your pub duties.

I am my Dear sir your
Sincere friend
A. Yell

January 19th, 1847
Encon trada
Near Seltillo, Mexico

Col. William Moore
Mulberry, Lincoln City
Tennessee

My Dear Friend,

I have an opportunity in a few days to send a letter to the U.S. which is rare in Mexico. You are no doubt better informed as to Gnl. Scott's movements in the South than I am. I know however that Scott with the new levies and all our regulars are to make a descent upon Vera Cruz & thence no doubt to the city of Mexico, provided Genl. Taylor can keep Santa Anna in his present position at San Luis. That I doubt. My opinion is as soon as Santa Anna ascertains that Genl. Scott has effected a landing at or near Vera Cruz, he will abandon his present position and call back upon the city of Mexico, where the *final* battle is to be fought out. As we shall take the city it will close the war. The Rio Grande will be the line to lat 32 thence West to the Pacific. That will do nothing short of it that will give us N Mexico and Upper California. We have been in daily expectations of the advance of Santa Anna but its a Humbug. He will not advance upon this column; as Genl. Scott one said "His rear must be protected--he must watch the city & see that it is not taken by our forces." My regt. is now in advance of the main army .... I am guarding the main road to San Luis and Zacatous.

Genl. Butler has about 6000 vols at Saltillo and in the vicinity. Genl. Taylor still in command of the Northern Army. When I have to write I will again write you.

I desire you to write to Jane & Betty at Danville & Clinton at Georgetown & say to them that I am well and have been since I joined the Army. My health was never better. Say to them I will remit them money the first opportunity I find I have it but cannot safely send it off. I shall return at the close of the war. I see the States of Pennsylvania and (New) York have gone over to the Whigs. This cant last long. Tho Polk's now undergoing the hardest part of his admr. Democracy will finally right up the majority never will be so large. The tariff position of the socalled Democracy will fall out and we shall have principles to govern, not men. Give my love to the family and believe me now as ever.

Yours truly,
A Yell

April 15, 1847
Harrodsburg

J.H. Moore to:
Gen. William Moore
Mulberry, Lincoln City
Tennessee

Dear Brother and Sister,

Comment on letter of Gen. Moore to little orphan nieces Jane and Betty. At first hoped news was incorrect. Details of Yell's death. "From subsequent reports it seems that he fell in making a desperate charge upon the enemy, being some distance in advance of his men when a lance entered his mouth taking off half of his face and coming out the back of his head. If these accounts be true it would seem he was moved to the most daring extent."....I have never been able as yet to see the

wisdom of the administration in weakening Gen. Taylor's forces to the extend of drawing all the regulars from under his charge and leaving him with a few thousand raw militia to contend with the flower of the Mexican arms and that too in the heart of their country." Col. Yell in a letter to the New York Herald observed that the administration would find when perhaps too late they had underrated the enemy in withdrawing forces from Gen. Taylor and in order to fight them successfully amidst the priest the churches and under the influence of the climate a force of 50,000 would be necessary. "....Wonder what a man occupying the position he did holding the highest office in the gift of the people should resign them all, rush to the field of battle and there seal his devotion to his country with his heart's blood."

July 20, 1847
Camp Taylor
Mexico

A. Yell to:
James K. Polk
Washington City
Dear Sir,

Enclosed I send you four hundred dollars a draft on Corneal & Co., N(ew) Orleans drawn by A.J. Coffee, P.M. in my favor and I have made it payable to you with a request that you will have the amount disposed of as follows. I want $200 of the amount to be paid for Clinton's schooling and other contingencies.

The other $200 I desire to be sent to Lawson Moore, Esq., my father-in-law, at Danville, Ky. Where my two little daughters are at school. By sending it to L. Moore or Hon. Mr. Bell at Danville, Kentucky, the funds will be properly applied. If you will hand this memo to my friend Knox Walker he

will, I am sure, attend to it for me. I hope he will find time to attend to a small matter but that is of moment to my children. Please give my love to Clinton and my respect to Mrs. Polk & Walker and believe me as ever your friend. A. Yell

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April 27, 1847
Washington City

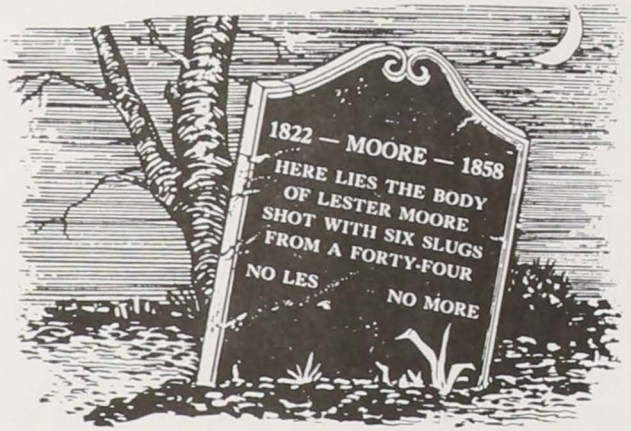
James K. Polk to:
Lawson Moore
Danville Ky.

Dear sir,

I have received the inclosed letter from my lamented friend the late Col. Yell who fell so valiantly at the battle of Buena Vista. It is probable that it is the last letter which he ever wrote. He had been my friend for more than a quarter of a century and none of his relatives can feel more sensibly than I do. You will perceive from his letter that he transmitted to me for his children a draft of four hundred dollars. I have applied $20 of the amount to the payment of his son Clinton's tuition bill at the College at Georgetown and now remit to you a draft for $200 for his little daughters who are with you as requested by him. My private secretary has procured from the College a statement of Clinton's bill up to this time, which I transmit to you for your information. As soon as I heard of the death of his father I sent for Clinton and kept him with me two or three days. He was of course much distressed. He is a fine promising boy and I take much interest in his future welfare. With the concurrence of his relations I propose to appoint him a cadet at the Military Academy at West Point. I sent for him a second time and consulted his wishes on the subject. He is perfectly willing to go to West Point or to do whatever I may advise. On enquiring into his progress in his studies I doubted whether he was prepared to pass

the entrance examinations in June next, and if he was he is too young to enter the institution and maintain himself with credit. I propose with concurrence of yourself and that of his other relations that Clinton remain at school here and prepare himself to enter the Military Academy in June 1848. Not knowing the condition of Col. Yell's estate, or whether it is sufficient to defray the expenses at College here for another year I have become responsible for his expenses from this time until he enters the Military Academy in June 1848. I would be pleased to have your views and wishes on the subject. I am sure that the best thing that can be done for Clinton will be to send him to West Point where he can acquire an excellent education and at the close of his academic course will have a profession for life. He would of course be at liberty to resign if he chose to do so after remaining in the service for a limited time. General William Moore of Lincoln County, Tennessee, the brother-in-law of Col. Yell, is an old and intimate friend of mine, and if I had time, from my constant and pressing public engagements I would write him on the subject of our lamented friend. I am with great respect,

Your obedt. svt. James K. Polk



THE KIDD FAMILY CEMETERY

by Forrest D. Poorman

There are early maps of Washington County that read like a history book. They show early school sites, post offices and buildings. Familiar rectangles with enclosed crosses mark the family cemeteries. These markings are so helpful for those attempting to trace the lives of their ancestors.

Northwest Arkansas in the 1830s and 40s required men and women who had courage, ingenuity and, above all, the ability to take care of their own. While homes, schools, and churches were undoubtedly the most important and first on a priority list, sometimes a cemetery became the most urgent need. Washington County is most fortunate to have many of these small family cemeteries described in publications. The Northwest Genealogical Society of Rogers, Arkansas, has published 11 volumes entitled *Cemeteries of Washington County, Arkansas*, and the 12th is now being compiled. Their members read the cemeteries, giving the location, condition of the cemetery and all the names that can be read from the headstones. Many of the sandstone slabs have eroded so that names and dates are gone. It is a tragedy that these important bits of history have, in many instances, been neglected or destroyed.

The land on which the Kidd Cemetery is located was first sold to Mark Williams 8 November, 1834, by the United States Government. Mr. Williams sold the land to John Truesdell 10 March, 1836. John sold 18 3/4 acres to Jesse Mayfield 16 November, 1843. These acres were in the NW quarter of the NE quarter of S17, T14N, R32W,

Jesse sold the property to Tandy K. Kidd and Hiram Brodie 25 March, 1847. Hiram sold his share to Tandy 16 October, 1847. Tandy increased this part of his land to 40 acres.

These acres had several features that made them attractive. On the east was the Truesdell Mill on Jordan Creek. West of this were 12-13 acres that were nearly level and well-supplied with springs. However, the shallow rocky soil did not lend itself to commercial farming. Later, this would become the site for a home for his daughter and son-in-law, T.A. Term. It would also become the site of the Kidd Family Cemetery.

Tandy Kidd and his family lived in Mountain Township for the first years they were in Northwest Arkansas. The need for a burial place for his young wife, Mary E. Pleasants, was unexpected. Present records indicate that she was buried in what became the Parks Family Cemetery which is located some 2 miles southwest of Hogeye. This fact has long been a puzzle. Why in another family plot? John Perry Aaron Parks arrived in Mountain Township in 1853. Deeds indicate that Tandy Kidd sold Mr. Parks 400 acres, including his first homesite, that same year. The site of Mrs. Kidd's six-year-old grave then became the Parks Family Cemetery.

It was probably following the above sale that Tandy moved his new wife, Nancy E. Dyer Kidd, and children to Boonesboro, Cane Hill Township. In the Fall of 1853, the Kidds lost their six-year-old daughter, Mary E. Kidd and the need to establish a new family cemetery was at hand. A recent description by the Northwest Genealogical Society indicates that the cemetery is about 3/4 of a mile SSW of Cane Hill (Boonesboro) near the north boundary of S17 T14N R32W. Take County Road 441 off Ark 45 for approximately 3/8 of a mile to William Gray's residence on

Forrest Poorman photographs

Broken marker from the grave of Mary E. Pleasants, wife of Tandy K. Kidd

Broken marker from the grave of Mary E. Kidd, six year old child of Tandy K. and Mary E. Pleasants

the east side of the road. Mary's stone is in remarkably good condition.

An infant son died in 1853. His stone is still readable, as are those of his two brothers, Tandy Lee and an infant, both of whom died in 1857. Lucius P. Kidd, a son and a Confederate soldier, is also buried in the cemetery; for he was killed while visiting the farm. Tandy, the father, who was killed in 1862, is probably buried with his children--although the grave is unmarked. It is believed that Frederick Mortimer, who died in 1897, is buried in the plot together with his wife, Janice Thomas Kidd. Also buried in the cemetery is their infant daughter who died 12 May, 1868. It is thought that James H. Kidd and his wife, Ellen Joyce Kidd, are here in the Kidd Family Cemetery. There is an unnamed infant of a neighbor resting with the Kidds. For years, this little mound was surrounded by a metal fence marking its place.

In 1862, the mill was seized by General Blunt's Federal Army and was operated by it. Then, Frederick M. Kidd attempted to operate the mill after it was returned to the family. At the auction of the Kidd Estate, 25 October, 1873, John Rankin Pyeatte, a well-known carpenter and miller, and his son-in-law, W.S. Moore, bought the 40 acres containing the cemetery. They were interested in the mill and the site on Jordan creek.

Pyeatte and Moore sold 13 acres west of Jordan Creek, land not involved with the mill, to J.D. Wilbur, probably in 1874. Mr. Wilbur was a potter and needed an extra water supply that was available to this small acreage. He had purchased 9 acres adjoining this property in 1869, giving him a total of 23 acres. He and his wife lived on this farm until Wilbur's death in 1889.

It was in the 1889 deed for the 23 acres

between Mrs. Wilbur and the new owner, John T. Term, that the first legal description of a square plot or land presumed to be for a cemetery appeared. In giving the dimensions of the 13 acres, the 4 acres were not described. On a map, these 4 acres were in the corner formed by the quarter section line and the section line between S17 and S8. Mrs. Wilbur received $1,000 for her farm

John T. and his wife, Emma E., were not related to T.A. Term who had previously lived on the farm. The new owners were from Virginia, but came to Cane Hill (where his Confederate friends were living) from Memphis, Tenn. in 1877. John T. was well-educated, financially secure, a gentleman and a captain in the cavalry. He served in the Confederate Army for four years and was recognized for his many contributions to the war effort. But farm life held no interest for this gregarious leader, so he moved his family to Fayetteville. There, he became City Marshall and served in many other capacities. He then developed throat cancer and retired to his newly purchased farm in Cane Hill where he died in January, 1890.

The John T. family continued to live on the Cane Hill property. Norfolk, only 18 at the time of his father's death, took charge of running the farm. His older brother, Paul, had a severe health problem. Norfolk continued to manage the farm until his marriage to Catherine McCluer. The young couple moved to California while Mrs. Term and Paul stayed on the farm a short time before making the decision to sell.

Present day descendants believe that Captain Term was temporarily buried in the Kidd Cemetery. This is based on the will of his widow, Mrs. Emma E. Term. Her will stated that: "Should I outlive my son Paul S. Term I want all my personal property and

money to be spent in the purchasing of a lot in the Cane Hill Cemetery and moving the body of my husband, J.T. Term, to this lot and in monuments to be erected to myself and Husband."

Mrs. Term did outlive her son, Paul, who died in 1911. She and Captain Term are now buried in the Cane Hill Cemetery. Their son, Paul Term, and a daughter, Mary Virginia Blackburn, are also buried there along with several grandchildren.

When the widow, Mrs. Term, sold the farm to Herbert R. and Mary Pyeatte in 1911, the deed covered 26 acres, which indicated that 4 undescribed acres were included in the total. There is some evidence that the famous and admired Dr. J.C. Bushyhead, son-in-law of Mrs. E.E. Term, bought the property in 1909 for $1.00 and possibly other valuable considerations. Dr. Bushyhead's name does not appear in the deed that Mr. Herbert Pyeatte obtained from Mrs. Term when Pyeatte paid the $500 mortgage on the property. Pyeatte was a miller at the Buchanan Mill, which was built on the site of the old Tandy K. Kidd Mill that was originally built by John Truesdell. Later, Pyeatte served as cashier of the Bank of Cane Hill and Postmaster of the Cane Hill Post Office from 1914 to 1919.

In 1917, Herbert and Mary Buchanan Pyeatte sold the 26 acres to J.W. Parker for $1.00 and other valuable considerations. In this deed, it states that 1/4 acre contained the Kidd Cemetery. There is no mention of the exact location of the plot or of its condition nor reference of any burials during this period. William J. Parker and his father owned and operated a blacksmith shop in Clyde. The youngest daughter, Lillian married Clay Buchanan Pyeatte, son of the former owner, Herbert Pyeatte.

Available records indicate that the Parker Family owned the farm for over 35 years. When

Parker's health began to fail, his daughter, Lillian, her husband, Clay, moved into the house to care for her father. When Parker died 31 March, 1953, Lillian and Clay Pyeatte inherited the property.

In earlier years, it was Mrs. Pyeatte who insisted that the cemetery be cleared of brush and maintained as much as possible. Her efforts were observed and appreciated by a Tandy Kidd descendant. In 1972, Margaret Prewitt, a gr. gr. gr. granddaughter, reported that she was able to examine many headstones and observed a metal marker used to designate the burial of a Confederate soldier.

Clay Pyeatte died in 1980 and his wife Lillian continued to live on the farm. She was very gracious about allowing people to visit the cemetery, long overgrown with grass and bushes. The headstones were broken and scattered. There was no fence to protect the stones from wandering cattle. After Mrs. Pyeatte's death on 4 February, 1990, her son Dwayne, sold the property to Mr. and Mrs. William Gray. The present owners appreciate the place the Kidd Cemetery holds in the history of Cane Hill.

In the fall of 1991, a group of Kidd descendants, with the cooperation of Mr. Gray, contributed funds for the purpose of clearing the grass, shrubs and young trees from the site. Fencing was erected, freeing the cemetery from further destruction by the farm's cattle. Care will be taken to preserve the stones from further erosion. Mr. Gray has made every effort to match the broken pieces of the headstones and to put them back into their probable places. For the future, he intends to keep the site maintained. The Confederate veteran grave marker, though rusty and bent, has been recovered. A sign designating the Kidd Cemetery has been donated by C.R. and Douglas Kidd.

In 1992 a request was made to the Bureau of

Veteran Affairs for a headstone to mark the grave of the Confederate soldier. A granite stone, beautifully inscribed LUCIUS PLEASANTS KIDD, Co. H, 1 Reg., Ark Mtd Vols, Confederate States Army, 1836-1861 was delivered to the Gray farm in October of the same year. The Kidd family appreciates the generosity of the American people and the Bureau of Veterans Affairs who made the monument possible.

The family is also grateful for the interest and generosity so many people have given to this project--especially Mr. and Mrs. Carl Kidd, Mr. and Mrs. C.R. Kidd, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Richards, Mr and Mrs. Kenneth Kidd, Mr. and Mrs. Ray A. Kidd, Mr. and Mrs. Graham Wright, Mrs. Corrine Kidd, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Kidd and Mr. Leroy Poorman.

Forrest Poorman photograph

Headstone provided by the Bureau of Veterans Affairs

Clinton and **Alexander Joyce** lived in Washington County from the 1840's to the 1870's. Were they brothers? Cousins? I am interested in any information about them and their descendants. **Clinton** (my ancestor) was married at least twice and had many children.

Clinton's brother-in-law, **Littleberry Williams ("L.B.W.") Macon**, was in War Eagle, Benton County in 1860 with children **Sarah**, **Mary**, and **"Bud"**. Did they have other children? In 1869, **Mary Macon** m. **Pleasant Blackburn** (son of **James** and **Sarah**). Children of **Clinton Joyce** were:

(1) **Nancy**
(2) **Sarah Ann** b. c 1833 TN, m. **James Davis** 1853
(3) **William**
(4) **Thomas** (did he m. **Eliza Cloer**?)
(5) **George**
(6) **Elizabeth**
(7) **Mary** (did she m. **Henry Greenberry Cloer**?)
(8) **Littleberry** m. **Tennessee Tucker**
(9) **James Jefferson** m. **Eliza Jane Kamminds**
(10) **Andrew Jackson** m. **Mary Elizabeth "Betty" -?-**
(11) **Livonia Arkansas** m. **Enoch Beach**, son of **Barnett Beach** & **Catharine Vaughn** of Madison Co.
(12) **Louisa Tennessee** m. **Holland Beach**, son of **William Beach** of Madison Co.

(13) **Alice Vianna** or **Alabama** m. **John Cannady**

(14) **John Henry** m. **Cornelia Ann Tucker**

(15) **Clinton** m. **Mary Frances Field**

(16) **Margaret Maybell** m. **William Tell Rhea**

Most of these children moved to central Texas.

Submit information regarding above to: Nancy Buell, 110 Evans Rd., Apt. 3, Brookline, MA 02146-2135.

Need information concerning **Andrew Howe**, born 8 April 1834 in Hawkins County, Tennessee. Andrew came to Washington County, Arkansas after the Civil War with his cousins **James Winstead**, **David Mallory**, and **John Klepper**. Andrew married **Mary Elizabeth Hudson** 9 Sept 1868. He died 9 Aug 1905. His wife, Mary, died 30 Jan 1891. Both are buried in the Howe Cemetery near Howe-Savoy Church in Washington County, Arkansas. Please contact Vicki Rounsavall, 1949 Juneway Terrace, Fayetteville, Ar, 72703

Desire information on **William Lynn**, b. 1816, Gibson Co., Indiana; m. 15 Sep 1836 to **Anna/Ann (Collier or Garner)**, b. 1820, NC. Their children were **Laura**, b. 1842, IN, m. **G.W. Sullivan**; **Lydia D.** b. 1844, m. **Jonathan Wood**; **Silas** b. 1850, Morgan Co. IL; **Mary Ann** b. 12 Mar 1857, Washington Co., AR.

William and Anna Lynn were members of Shiloh Baptist Church in Springfield a short time, joining in 1855 and leaving Oct 1856. Residing with them was **(Mary) Ann Garner** who left the church in 1855 according to "Flashback," Apr 1965.

Mary Ann married **David Wesley Mahan**, 4 Jul 1879, in Fayetteville, AR.

Contact Grace Porterfield, 173 Bentwood Dr., Boerne, Tx, 78006.

AHNENTAFEL CHARTS

Submitted by Nancy Buell, 110 Evans Rd., Brookline, MA 02146-2135. These are only her lines with N. W. Arkansas connections. More data and earlier generations are available for most.

1. Hawkins, Nancy Carolyn. b 18 July 1936 Temple TX; m. Donald N. Buell, no children.
2. Hawkins, Charles Carroll Sr. b 27 August 1911, Temple, TX: d. Temple, TX 5 Feb 1984, bur. Great House Cem. Temple, TX.
3. Hunt, Nan Elizabeth, b. 28 June 1917 Temple, TX, res Huntsville, Alabama (1992)
4. Hawkins, Charles Leonard, b. 12 May 1882 Bell Co, TX; d 31 July 1965 Austin, TX; bur Great House Cem. Temple, TX.
5. Joyce, Jahanna Kathleen. b 25 May 1886 "Old Troy" (Bell Co), TX; d. 6 Nov 1972, bur Great House Cem.
6. Hunt, Bradford. b. 24 Oct 1882 Seaton (Bell), TX; d 19 July 1951 Temple, TX; bur Hillcrest Cem.
7. Moffett, Gertrude Ruby. b 12 Aug 1888 Temple, TX; d 18 Aug 1949, Temple; bur Hillcrest Cem.
10. Joyce, Littleberry William. b 22 May 1848 TN; m 15 April 1869 War Eagle, AR; d Troy (Bell Co) 25 Dec 1906, bur Cedar Creek Cem.
11. Tucker, Tennessee Dicy. b 18 Sept 1851 TN; d 12 Jan 1933 Bell Co, TX; bur Cedar Creek.
14. Moffett, John Milton. b 25 Dec 1863 Aurora, Wise Co, TX; m (1) #15 Mary Catherine Clark, (2) Mary Catherine Williamson; d 16 Mar 1924, Brenham, TX.

15. Clark, Mary Catherine. b 18 Dec 1864 Lawrence, KS; d 11 April 1893 Temple, TX .
20. Joyce, Clinton. b 25 Dec 1806 prob GA; res TN, Washington Co, AR; d Bell Co, TX 10 Aug, 1888, bur at "Old Howard."
21. Macon, Sophronia L. b 8 Dec 1823 TN, d ?8 Nov 1917 TX. Place not yet established.
22. Tucker, John Richmond b ?TN c 1819, res Madison Co, AR; d 12 Oct 1864 Fayeteville, AR; Private, 1st Ark. (Union) Cavalry
23. Hitchcock, Malinda. b TN (prob White Co); m (2) Jacob (Shadrick) Gibson in War Eagle, Washing ton Co. AR Jan 1869; died in AR 5 Feb 1872.
30. Clark, Reuben D. b. 1840 in Washington or Madison Co., AR; m. 12 Oct. 1860 Hindsville, AR; Civil War service 1st Arkansas Cavalry; d. 14 Jan. 1887, Temple, TX; bur. Cedar Creek Cemetery.
31. Beach, Mary "Polly" Anna. b 18 April 1837 Madi son Co, AR, d 27 Jan 1905 Temple, TX; bur Hillcrest Cem.
40. Joyce, James. b c 1773 prob. Henry Co, VA; m GA; res Bedford (now Marshall) Co, TN; d 184-; bur Chapel Hill, TN
41. Epperson, "Polly." b GA?, d after 1840 Marshall Co, TN.
42. Macon, Thomas J. b. c1795 NC; resident Benton Co., AR; d. 30 April 1867 Williamson Co, TX, bur. Old Round Rock Cem. (Sam Bass Cem.) NOTE: he was also father of John Macon of Washington Co. & Littleberry Williams Macon of Benton Co., AR.
43. Austin, Verna/Virnia? "died young"
46. Hitchcock, William. d 1848 White Co, TN
60. Clark(e) (James?) Hampton. b c1807 KY or TN, d after 1860, Madison Co, AR.
61. Drake, Matilda. b c1808 TN, d AR after 1860 Madison Co.

62. Beach, William Jr. b c1809 NC, res Madison Co, AR; d after 1880 ?TX
63. Churchwell, Elizabeth. b c1813 TN, d 185- Madison Co.
80. Joyce, Alexander II. b c 1756 VA or NC; d c 1827 GA; m (1) #81, name unk, (2) Jane Hamilton, (3) "Mrs. Hicks"
82. Epperson, Littleberry. Res GA, d c1815 TN
84. Macon, John b. 10 Mar. 1755 Granville (Warren) County, NC; d. Maury County, TN 9 Feb. 1828; m. c1776 (1) Joanna Tabb, (2) #85, (3) Mrs. Mary Jossey.
85. Williams, Elizabeth "Betsy" b 1761, will prob 22 March 1808, Davidson Co, TN.
86. Austin, William. b. c1775 VA, res. Wayne Co., TN, Marion County, AR;p d. 1853 at home of his son Josiah, Bond Co., ILL.
87. Mercer or Moses, Rebecca d before 1850.
92. Hitchcock, probably John. b 1753 VA, d White Co, TN
122. Drake, -?-probably Isaac, d Madison Co, AR 1840's
123. unk. -?- possibly Rutha Murray Drake, d Madison Co, AR after 1860
124. Beach, William Sr. b c 1773 ?NCl d Madison Co, AR 1846-50.
125. Harper,Prudence. b c 1777 VA, d after 1860 census, Madison Co, AR
160. Joyce, Alexander I d 1778 Guilford (now Rockin gham) Co, NC.
168. Macon, Gideon Hunt. b c 1715 New Kent Co. VA; d will prob. Feb 1762 Granville Co, NC.
169. Jones, Priscilla. b c 1729, m (2) James Ransom
170 Williams, John. will prob 1809 Davidson Co, TN.
171. -?-, Jane.
172. Austin, -?- probably Stephen b. Nov. 1755, Pittsylvania Co., VA, d. Hardin Co., TN 1850.

248.Beach, Justus/Justice. b ?1740-50?, will prob Burke Co, NC 1805.
249.Bradshaw, Judith. d after 1810
251.Harper, Elizabeth. b 17--, m #498 William Brads haw II
336.Macon, John. b 17 Dec 1695, res Caroline Co, VA; d after 31 March 1752.
337.Hunt, Ann b c 1697-98, d Feb 1724/25
338.Jones, Edward III. b c1701, res Edgecombe (now Warren) Co, NC
339.Shugan (Sugars), Abigail. m (2) Thomas Cook of Franklin Co, NC.
344.Austin, -?- prob. John, Jr. b c 1720
498.Bradshaw, William II. b c 1727 VA, d 23 April, 1817, Overton Co, TN; m (2) #251 Elizabeth Harper
499.Robinson, Susannah.
672.Macon, Gideon. to America from England by 1671; res New Kent Co, VA; d 1702.
673.Woodward, Martha. "of King William Co" (VA); m (2) 14 May 1702 Nathaniel West & (3) -?- Biggers
674.Hunt, William Jr. will made 1 May 1714, prob Charles City Co, rec in Surry Co, VA
675.Underwood, Tabitha, widow of Maj. Thos. Bowler
676.Jones, Edward Jr. will made 15 Jan 1722, Isle of Wight Co, rec July 1730; m (2) Deborah Exum
677.Harris, Jane.
678.Sugars/Shugan, John. will rec. Isle of Wight Co, VA 25 Sept 1727
688.Austin, -?- prob. John, res. Lunenburg Co, VA will proved 1760
996.Bradshaw, William I.

Let us all be happy and live within our means, even if we have to borrow the money to do it.

- Artemus Ward

CORRECTIONS

In the **Flashback** of November '92 (Vol. 42, No. 4) on page seven, second paragraph from the top of the page, the sentences read, "This says nothing of James Drake serving in the Black Hawk War. The Black Hawk War in Illinois was a part of the War of 1812."

A reader points out that the Black Hawk War was NOT a part of the War of 1812. The Black Hawk War took place in 1832 and was limited to Illinois primarily. (Abraham Lincoln took part in it while living in the area.) The War of 1812 involved Great Britain, France, the United States and some indian tribes over territorial rights in the Northeast, the East Coast and shipping on the high seas.

Billie Jines, of Pea Ridge Ar., writes that in our November 92 issue of *Flashback* (Vol. 42 No. 4) "the third and second line from the bottom of page 9 reads, "Meantime, the eldest daughters, Malinda Graham, 12... etc."

"It should have read, "Meantime, the eldest daughter, Elizabeth Drake (Graham), had been widowed and she and her two daughters, Malinda Graham, 12, and Sarah Graham, 10, were living with James and Margaret." Here underlined are the missing words."

We thank Mrs. Jines for pointing this out.

Mr. Granville W. Seay, of Englewood, Co., writes with the following additions and corrections:

"Page 39, 42. The children of Columbus include my father's name shown as Della or C. Seay. His correct name is Dell Columbus Seay.

"Page 42. My father, Dell, married Ora

Tibatha Blankenship. I am the fifth child of Dell and Ora, and was born August 4, 1913. Our family moved from Maysville, near Siloam Springs, to Tulsa, OK in 1926, where my parents remained for rest of their lives.

"Page 43. The youngest son of Emmett Seay is Glen Seay, whom I believe is currently in Albuquerque, NM."

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Arkansas Historical Association would like to invite readers of *Flashback* to become members of that Association. Membership affords anyone interested in Arkansas' history the opportunity to be involved in supporting the preservation of our heritage.

Members receive the *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* published since 1942. It includes articles related to all aspects of Arkansas history: in 1992 articles on aircraft production in Little Rock, the use of comic strips by political candidates in Arkansas, Arkansas' colonial experience, De Soto's expedition, and the effects of the Civil War on plantation owners and freedmen were some of the topics explored.

Membership in the Arkansas Historical Association is $16.00 for one year and includes, in addition to the *Arkansas Historical Quarterly*, a quarterly newsletter and invitations to special AHA programs throughout the year.

Checks for membership may be sent to: Arkansas Historical Association, Dept. of History, Old Main 416, Univ. of Ark., Fayetteville, AR 72701.

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Searching for Depression-era Structures

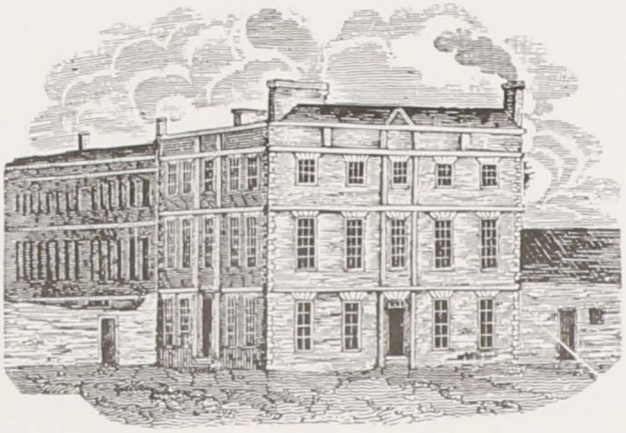
Cathy Buford, director of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, an agency of the Department of Arkansas Heritage, announced on November 23, 1992, that Barbara Lindsey-Allen, AHPP survey coordinator, and Todd Ferguson, AHPP survey historian, would begin a survey of Depression-era structures in the Ozark-St. Francis National Forest in December.

The survey, planned in coordination with the United States Forest Service, will focus on structures erected by the Work Progress Adminstration and the Civilian Conservation Corps.

The AHPP will be seeking such structures, including towers, dams and culverts, in Izard, Stone, Crawford, Washington, Benton, Franklin, Madison, Newton, Johnson, Searcy, Pope, Baxter, Van Buren, Conway, Logan, Yell, Phillips and Lee counties.

Persons with information on such structures are urged to contact the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program at 1500 Tower Building, 323 Center, Little Rock, Ar, 72201.

The phone number is (501) 324-9150.



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